denodo technologies

DENODO ITPILOT 4.1 USER MANUAL

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PREFACE

SCOPE

This document serves as introduction, administration and utilization guide of Denodo ITPilot.

WHO SHOULD USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document is aimed at administrators that want to install the software, and to use the Denodo ITPilot administration tool.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

More specifically, this document describes:

- An introduction to ITPilot
- The different functioning environments of ITPilot
- The configuration of each of the Denodo ITPilot components in the execution and maintenance environments

1 INTRODUCTION

Most data available on the World Wide Web (hereinafter Web) can be obtained only by means that are friendly for Web users, but not useful for automatic and mechanical processing by software applications. Nowadays, many Web sites offer *ad hoc* query interfaces with forms that return the data required in lists comprising semi-structured responses encoded in HTML documents. This part of the Web – accessed through different types of forms and/or interfaces that return data automatically obtained from internal databases – is normally called "Hidden Web").

This "Hidden Web" is by no means a small part of the whole WWW and contains a huge amount of data which, in many cases, are of great quality and interest to users. Web sites like e-shops (that provide their catalogs in this way) and search engines for data of a scientific, health, patenting or financial nature are good examples of this. It is also often the case that these Web sites are private access (i.e. a user/password is required to access them), have an advanced query interface (allowing data searches in respect of different subject matters) and/or return results in the form of lists of items encoded in HTML with links to related pages that contain more data on each item (e.g. generally e-shops return a list of results, but with the option for the user to "click" on the title to access another page with commentaries on the product, photos, related products, etc.).

Other common complications arise from the use of technologies such as JavaScript, dynamic HTML or session maintenance systems that further complicate automated access to data contained in these Web sites.

In addition to the problem of accessing these sources with "hidden" data, applications that want to use these data are also frequently faced with the problem of results being returned in HTML, which is a tag language defined for visual display by users that never publishes metadata of any type on the structure and/or semantics of the results generated. Neither does it structurally differentiate navigation elements (menus), graphic panels and data useful to the user. The problem of extracting the relevant data contained in HTML pages thus also arises.

Example: Look at this example of an Internet bookshop with a search form as shown in Figure 1. The form obliges users to specify a value for the attribute 'TITLE' and gives them the option of entering a value for the attribute 'AUTHOR' and for the attribute 'FORMAT' (restricting a group of values).

The bookshop returns a result list with data on TITLE, AUTHOR, FORMAT, PUBLISHER and PRICE.

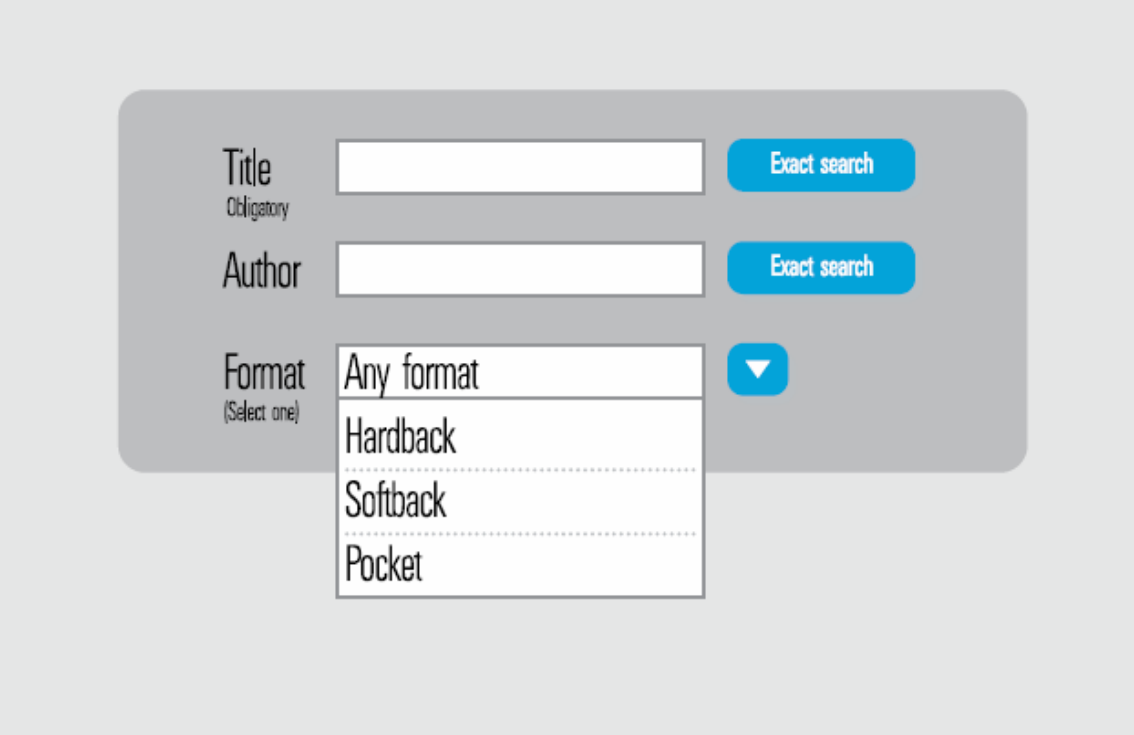


Figure 1 Bookshop form

This case summarizes the difficulties an application faces when attempting to extract structured data from Web environments: accessing Web sources, navigating through transactional environments, option selecting and, finally, extracting data from semi-structured data.

Denodo ITPilot is the Denodo Technologies solution for easy access to and structuring of datasets on the Web; this process involves constructing an abstraction from the specific Web source called "wrapper" that isolates the client applications from the intrinsic characteristics of this site (access protocol, native data structure, etc.). ITPilot provides a distributed and scaleable environment for generating, executing and maintaining "wrappers".

This manual presents Denodo ITPilot and provides instructions for correct installation, recommendations on the different types of architecture it supports, as well as a guide to the execution and maintenance environment. The components of ITPilot are introduced in this same section; next section will provide an overview of the recommended architectures. Chapter 3 gives a detailed description of the installation process for each of the components. Finally, chapter 5 explains the ITPilot Execution and Maintenance Environments and how to export a wrapper as a Web Service.

1.1 DENODO ITPILOT ENVIRONMENTS

Denodo ITPilot facilitates "wrapper" generation, execution and maintenance in Web sources in a simple and dynamic way. Three Environments exist, each of which facilitates one of the aforementioned actions and all are managed through the Administration Tool. Each environment contains a series of Components described below. Figure 2 shows the relationships between Environments and their Components.

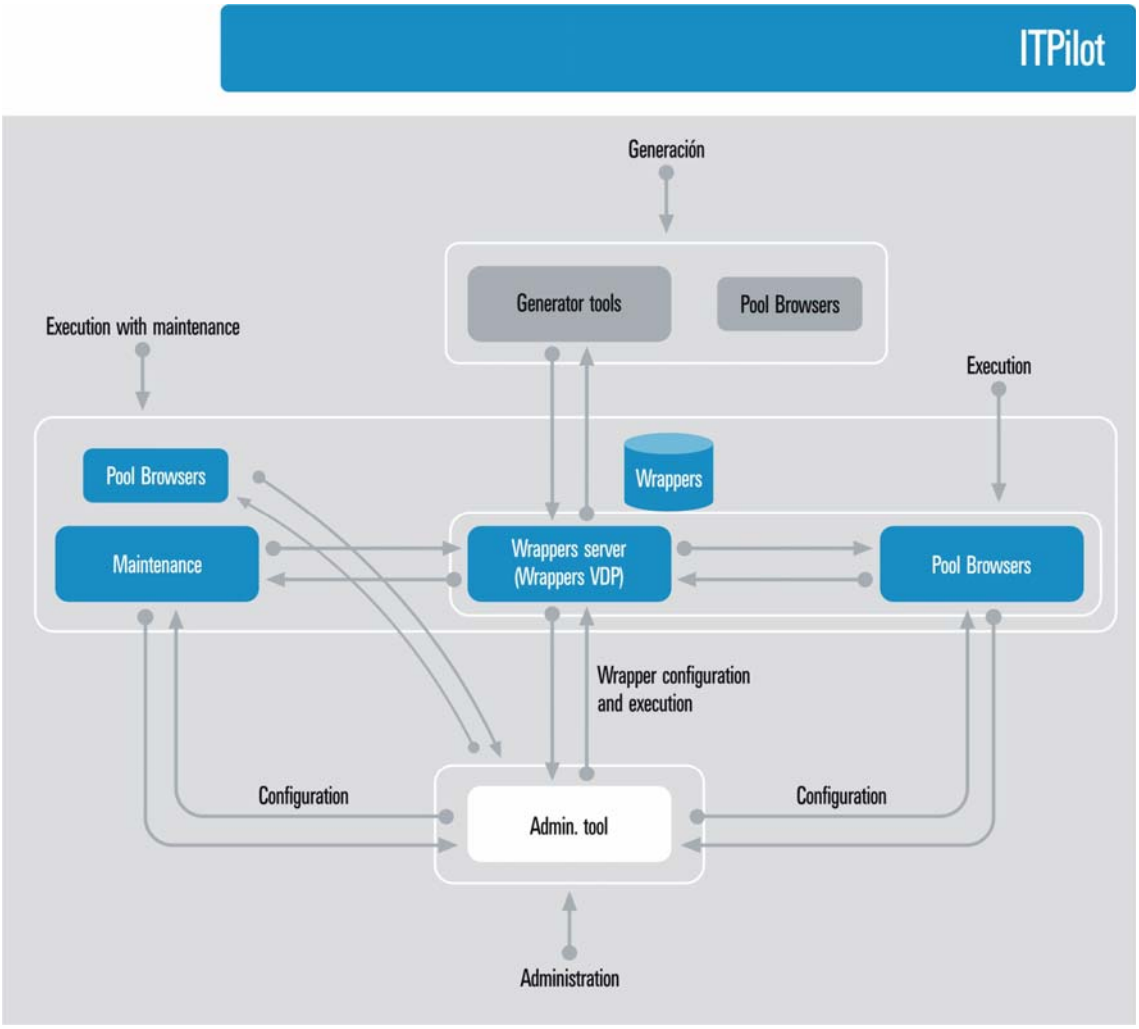


Figure 2 ITPilot Environments and Components

1.1.1 Administration Tool

The different servers that make up the execution environment are configured in the management center.

This is a Web tool that communicates with an administration server (can be deployed in Web containers that meet servlet and JSP specifications).

1.1.2 Generation Environment

This environment includes the group of components necessary for creating "wrappers" from DEXTL data extraction specifications generator (see [DEXTL], [GENER]) and NSEQL navigation sequences (see [NSEQL], [GENER]). The components it uses are as follows:

- Generation Tools: tools for generating data extraction specifications and navigation sequences are graphic applications that allow a non-technical user to create Web "wrappers". For more information we recommend that you read the Denodo ITPilot Generation Environment Manual [GENER].
- Generation Browser Pool: this environment uses a browser pool internally to check the navigation sequences and final specification.

In addition and although it does not belong to this environment *per se*, generator tools may need to store the "wrapper" created. The Wrapper Server in the Execution Environment is used to do this (see next section 1.1.3).

1.1.3 Execution Environment

This is the continued operation environment, in which the user can use previously created "wrappers" to launch queries on isolated sources. This use may be direct (through an API or publishing the wrapper as a Web Service) or through other products such as Denodo Virtual DataPort, with which ITPilot is fully integrated. The components that make up this environment are as follows:

- Wrapper Server: this is the component responsible for storing "wrappers" for accessing. These include a remote interface for statement execution.
- Browser Pool: when a "wrapper" is executed, a browser type can be selected: IEBrowser (automatic navigation module based on Microsoft Internet Explorer [IE]), Firefox [FRFOX] or an HTTP client as an access method. In this case, the wrapper server uses the browser pool to minimize the time required to create browser instances. This pool can be configured from the administration tool.

1.1.4 Maintenance Environment

The most complete environment is that of Execution and Maintenance. As Web sources are autonomous and independent of the "wrappers", they can be modified and edited, and these modifications and edits can invalidate the current access mode, whereby the "wrappers" no longer extract the data properly. Denodo ITPilot offers an automated maintenance tool that allows "wrappers" to be repaired automatically by automatically detecting the changes referred to above. Although this will be dealt with in more depth in section 5.4, its basic functioning is as follows:

- The wrapper server stores all the wrappers in each of the Web sources; they are stored in XML, whereby no database is required.
- The system uses the check frequency configuration to check each wrapper for changes.
- When a change is detected in a source, the actions to be taken can be configured.
- One possible action is to send an e-mail informing of the change.
- The other option is to regenerate and edit the wrapper. Actions can be strung together and can be implemented by users.

The components of this environment, apart from those already mentioned in the execution environment, are as follows:

- Maintenance Server: component responsible for detecting automatically any change happened in the sources and for regenerating the wrappers. It communicates with the wrapper server to request all the "wrappers" to maintain, and to obtain the query execution results over them (which will be used to check possible changes, and during the regeneration process).
- Browser Pool of the Maintenance Server: browser pool used in the regeneration phase.

As mentioned earlier, a detailed explanation of this environment is provided in section 2.3 of this same manual.

The next section recommends different distribution architectures for these components. Chapter 3 gives details of the installation and configuration processes for each of the ITPilot environments.

2 DISTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERATION ENVIRONMENT

As mentioned in the preceding section, the Generation Environment allows "wrappers" to be created in a visual and simple way. This environment requires the installation of two components: the specifications generator tool and the navigation sequences generator tool. The wrapper server of the execution environment may also be accessible (this is optional: users also have the option of storing the "wrapper" in a local file that can be manually added to the wrapper server). Figure 3 shows the relationship between the elements.

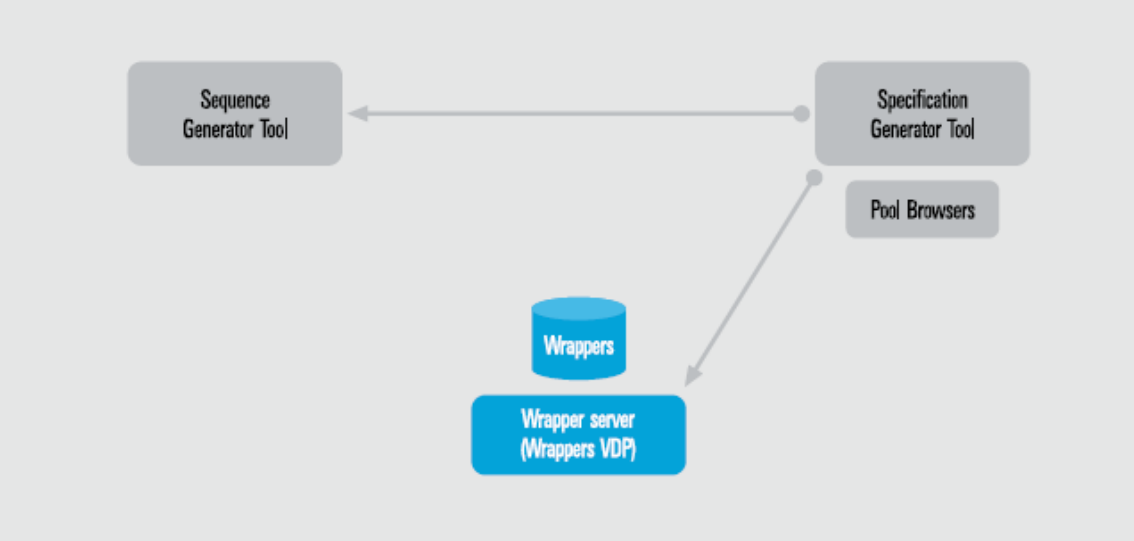


Figure 3 Distribution of the Generation Environment

The Web administration tool can also be used to configure the browser pool (does not appear in the figure).
The wrapper server belongs to the execution environment, whereby it is normally installed in a separate machine in the production environment.

This manual does not aim to explain how to install, operate and handle the tools in this environment. For more information please refer to [GENER] for instructions on installation and operation and [DEXTL] and [NSEQL] for detailed information on specification and sequence definition languages.

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXECUTION ENVIRONMENT

Denodo ITPilot operates in the execution environment, where actions are executed on "wrappers" that encapsulate the Web sources from which data are to be extracted. Three components are required in this case: the Web administration tool (independent of the environment, but used here), the wrapper server and the browser pool. Figure 4 describes the relationship between these elements.

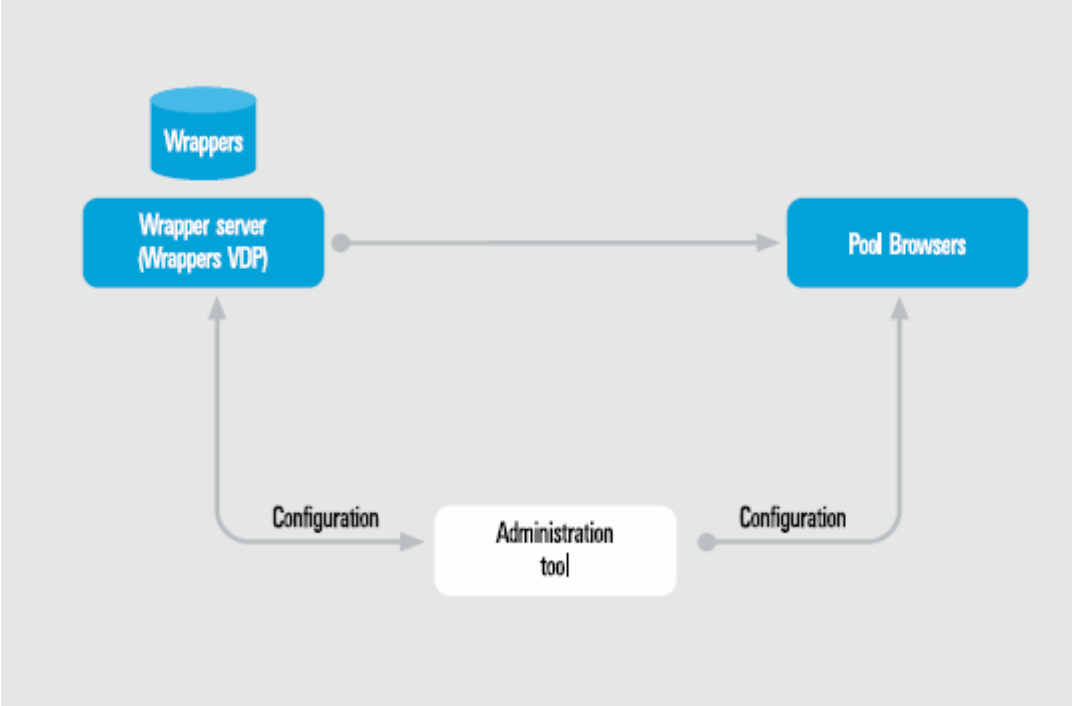


Figure 4 Distribution of the Execution Environment

As the wrapper server can be used in different environments and due to its possible workload, it is recommended that it be installed in a machine that is independent of the rest of the system. The browser pool can be found either in the same machine as the wrapper server or in a separate machine; in general, this depends on the maximum number of browsers that can be open during system execution.

2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAINTENANCE ENVIRONMENT

This environment should be executed together with the execution environment and allows ITPilot to monitor changes in sources from which data are extracted and automatically regenerate "wrappers" as required (see section 1.1.4). The maintenance server, which uses a browser pool, can be executed in the same machine as the wrapper server, although it is a distributed component, whereby we recommend that it be installed in another machine.

Figure 5 shows the relationship between this environment and the execution environment.

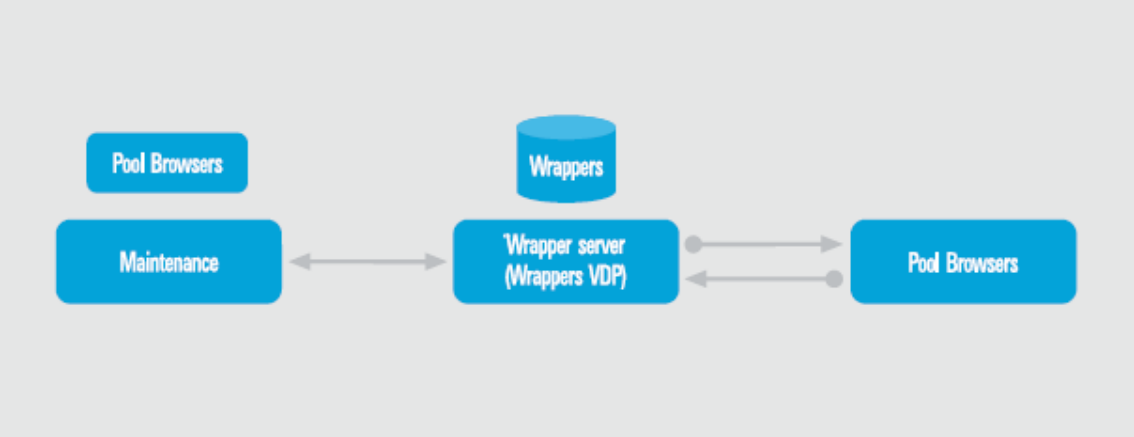


Figure 5 Relationship Between Execution and Maintenance Environments

The basic process of the maintenance server is the following: when executing a query against a wrapper, it is sent along with the produced results to the maintenance module. When this module receives the query and associated results, they will be stored in a relational database and, at the same time, the necessary tests will be obtained in order to determine whether that wrapper has changed or not.

Each test (configurable by the user, see section 5.4) is executed by handing it that query plus its results as parameters. Each test returns a result between 0 and 100 (where 0 means that the condition is not accomplished at all, and 100 that is absolutely successful) which is stored in a result manager.

Next, an evaluating process is launched which determines if the wrapper has changed in terms of the results of the tests. This evaluator needs both the results from the last tests, and the evaluation rules.

If the wrapper changes, the maintenance system selects the subset of all these stored queries which will be used by regenerating the wrapper.

When the query results are saved in the database, an expiry time is assigned to each of them. The expired results are deleted on a period basis.

The next section describes the installation steps for each of the components.

3 INSTALLATION AND INITIAL CONFIGURATION

The *Denodo Platform Installation Guide* [DENINST] provides all information required to install Denodo ITPilot, including hardware and software minimum requirements, and instructions to use the installation tool and for the initial configuration of the system.

4 EXECUTION

Once the installation process has terminated, the servers are ready to run. Each server found on the same machine as the administration server can be started up directly from the Web tool itself, as dealt with in section 5.1. If this is not the case, they have to be started up in the machines in which they reside.

4.1 STARTING UP THE ADMINISTRATION SERVER

This startup is dependent on the Web container or applications server selected. In principle, once the application has been properly displayed, the administration server will be available in http://domain:port/itpilot-admin-1.3.6/

4.2 STARTING UP THE BROWSER POOL

The browser pool can be started from the Denodo Platform Control Center (see the Denodo Platform Installation Guide [DENINST]), or by using the following scripts are available in the path `DENODO_HOME/bin`:

- `browserpool_startup`. Starts up the browser pool.
- `browserpool_shutdown`. Stops the remote pool and all the browsers contained in it.

4.3 STARTING UP THE WRAPPER SERVER

The execution server can be started from the Denodo Platform Control Center (see the Denodo Platform Installation Guide [DENINST]), or by using the scripts `vqlserver` with the options `startup` and `shutdown` of the directory `DENODO_HOME/bin` or the scripts `vqlserver_startup` and `vqlserver_shutdown`, respectively, which allow the server to be started up and stopped.

4.4 STARTING UP THE MAINTENANCE SERVER

The maintenance server can be started from the Denodo Platform Control Center (see the Denodo Platform Installation Guide [DENINST]), or by using the scripts `maintenance_startup` and `maintenance_shutdown` of the directory `DENODO_HOME/bin` which allow the server to be started up and stopped.

4.5 STARTING UP THE PDF CONVERSION SERVER

The PDF conversion server can be started from the Denodo Platform Control Center (see the Denodo Platform Installation Guide [DENINST]), or by using the script `PdfConversionsServer.exe` which resides in the `DENODO_HOME/bin` directory, and that allows the server to be started up and stopped. The server follows this format:

```
PDFConversionsServer ([-start | -shutdown] [-conf='confFile'])
```

, where `–start` means that the conversion server must be started, `-stop` means that it must be stopped, and `confFile`, as the server configuration file. By default, it can be found at `DENODO_HOME/conf/iebrowser`, with the name `IEBrowserConfiguration.properties`.

5 WEB ADMINISTRATION TOOL

The ITPilot administration tool allows the execution and maintenance environments to be managed in a simple and uniform way. This is a Web application that controls both the wrapper server and the browser pool as well as the maintenance server – of course, if the latter is necessary. Figure 6 displays the aspect of the tool after startup and access (through the URL domain:port/itpilot-admin-1.3.5 and with user admin and empty password as initial access).

The tool is visually composed of the elements described in the preceding figure.

- Server Selection Area: it is here that the user can select which server is to be configured: wrapper server, browser pool or maintenance server, where it is used for administration of the execution environment.
- Work Area: this area displays the configuration data relevant for each server.

The Web administration tool can be used to configure and, in specific cases, start up and stop the different servers that make up the execution and maintenance environments.

The following section describes the series of steps to be taken to configure and administer the execution and maintenance environments.

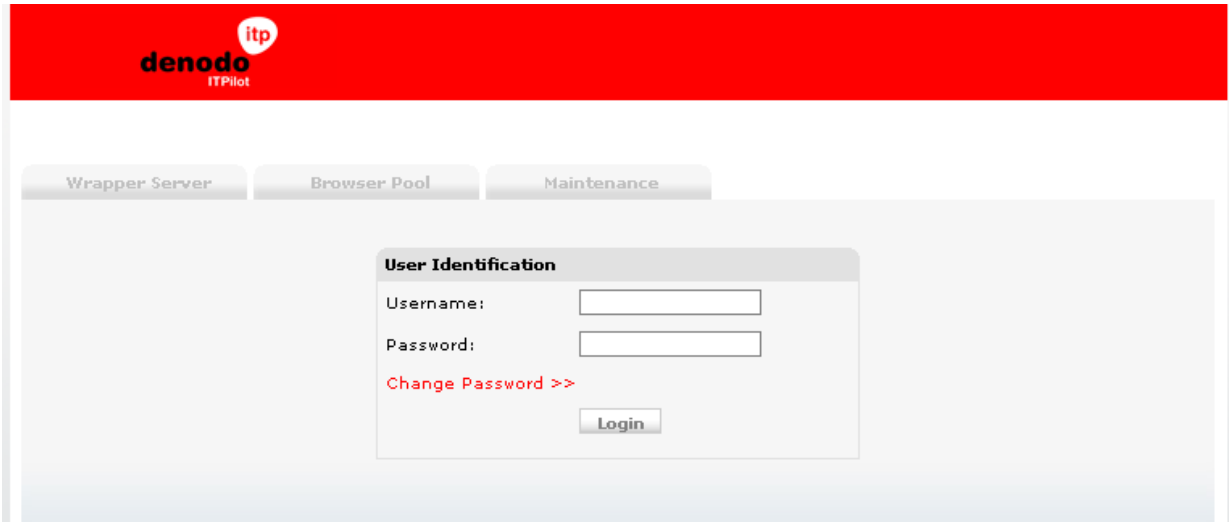


Figure 6 Login page of the Administration tool

5.1 STARTING UP THE SERVERS

The administration tool can be used to manage the configuration of each of the servers. Of course, the servers must be started up first. If they are in the same machine as the administration tool, they may be started up from it directly by using the button Start/Stop . If the servers are found distributed across machines other than where the administration tool resides, these must be started up beforehand.

5.2 CONFIGURING THE BROWSER POOL

The wrappers that implement the navigation sequences through NSEQL programs require that the ITPilot execution environment has access to a browser pool. The configuration options for his component are described in this section.

A first aspect to bear in mind is that the browsers in the pool will use the configuration established for *Microsoft Internet Explorer* and/or *Firefox* in the system in which the pool is executed.

- It is recommended that the home page be a blank page ("about:blank") to avoid each new browser started up by the pool connecting to the home page before executing an application request, which would cause an unnecessary delay.
- It is also necessary to consider the security options and cookies, as the pool browsers will act according to said configuration.

The browser pool is configured in the "Browser Pool" panel of the administration tool in the ITPilot execution environment. Figure 7 shows this window.

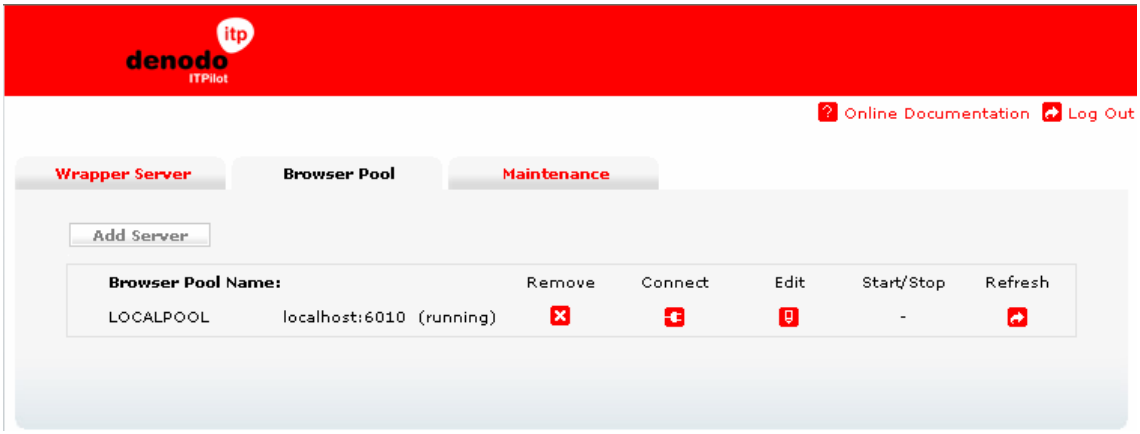
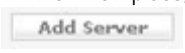


Figure 7 Browser pool Tab

In the first place, the access data of each browser pool to be used must be indicated. The "AddServer" 

button is used for this, which displays a window like that shown in Figure 8. The fields to be completed are as follows:

- Name: server identifier name.
- Host: address where it is found.
- Port: server listening port.
- Local path: optional, to indicate that the server is local; by adding the local path, where the application is, the user will be able to start up and stop the maintenance server from the graphic administration tool.

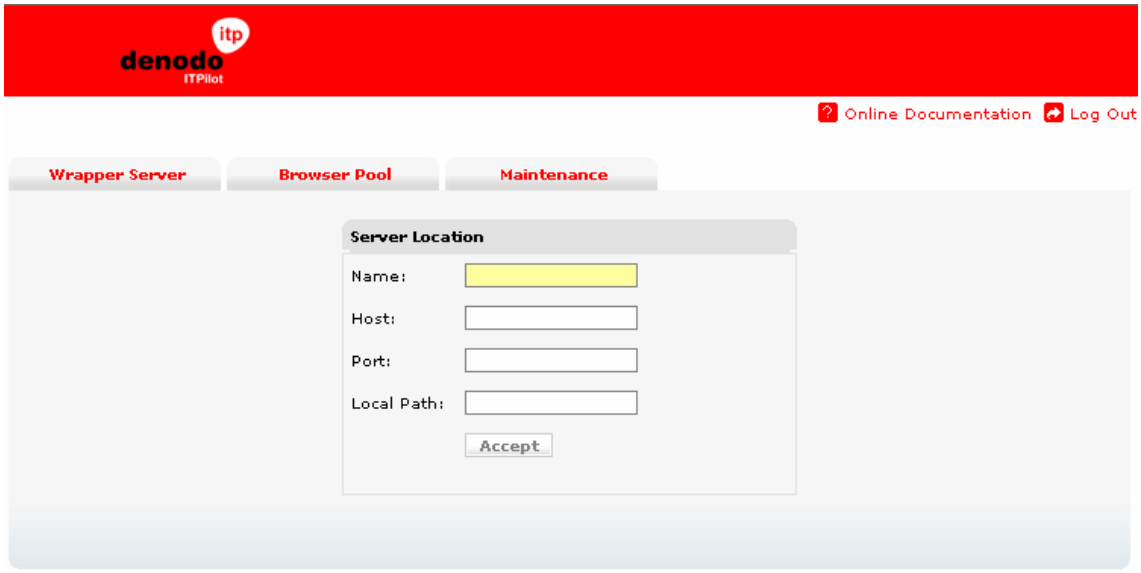


Figure 8 Server Addition Page

The pool data added can be edited by pressing the "Edit" button that leads to the same configuration window mentioned earlier. The "Start/Stop" button will be visible, if - and only if - the "Local Path" field has been properly completed when configuring the pool.

Of course, any number of pools can be added as needed, although the architecture considerations in section 2 of this document should be taken into account.

Once the pool has been configured, connect it by clicking on the "Connect" button. If the connection is successful, the parameter set that can be configured by the user appears in the window.

The existing configuration parameters can be divided into several groups, each of which can be accessed in the administration tool panel: identification of the pool and system port assignment, behavior of the pool browsers, support for proxies with authentication, pool size and browser assignment policies and, finally, initialization parameters. The following subsections deal with each of these parameter groups respectively.

5.2.1 Identification of pool and assignment of ports

The parameters of this group are:

- TYPE OF BROWSER: browser type to be used in the pool
    - IEBrowser: Internet Explorer browser.
    - Firefox: Firefox browser.
- PORT. Port in which the browser pool listens to requests.
- INITIAL_PORT. Each browser of the pool listens to requests in a port. The value of this parameter determines the port number to be used as the first one to assign port numbers to the browsers. From this number consecutive port numbers will be used in an ascending order. (Note: the name of this parameter in

the configuration file is currently in Spanish: PUERTO_INICIAL).

- SHUTDOWN_PORT: port in which the server listens the Shutdown signal in order to be stopped.
- AUXILIARY_PORT: The auxiliary port is used by the pool for communications with its clients.

Figure 9 shows the administration tool page where to configure those parameters.

Figure 9 Identification and Assignment

5.2.1.1 Comparison between the browser pool and the http client

The ITPilot http client embeds a JavaScript engine, which allows it to perform complex navigations in several web sources. When deciding what type of browsing tool to use (a browser pool or an http client) to extract information from a web source, the following factors must be taken into account:

1. Efficiency. The http client is more efficient than the IE/Firefox browsers, since it is much lighter. This implies an increase in the response time when accessing sources, and a decrease in the CPU load of the machine which houses the navigation system; this feature is very important when several parallel executions are required.
2. The http client can not execute some of the NSEQL navigation commands (see [NSEQL]).
3. The http client does not interpret code written in VBScript.
4. In some pages, IT Pilot's JavaScript engine may process JavaScript code in a different way than the pool's browsers do. This is because the browser interpreter are very lax regarding the syntax used by the web pages. In these cases, the desired behaviour will be that of the browser pool, since very probably, the target pages have been designed to work correctly with those browsers.

5.2.2 Behavior of the pool browsers

The parameters of this group are:

- MAX_DOWNLOAD_TIME. Indicates the maximum time a browser will wait to download a page (in milliseconds).
- OBJECT_TIMEOUT: Maximum time (in milliseconds) that a browser can be used outside the pool to deal with a wrapper request. When this time lapses, the browser is destroyed. If the value of this parameter is less than 0, the browser can remain outside the pool indefinitely.
- DOWNLOAD_CONTROLS. This group of parameters allows the type of contents that should be downloaded by the pool browsers to be specified. The content types whose download can be configured are: images,

videos, background sounds, script programs, Java applets and ActiveX components (for download and execution purposes). If Firefox is used as browser, only the following parameters can be configured: images, javascript, java, cache and proxy.

- CACHE_CONTROLS. This group of parameters is for specifying, whether or not the pool browsers should use the local cache and/or the proxy cache.

- GRAPHICAL_INTERFACE. Indicates whether or not the pool browsers will display a graphic interface. To optimize system efficiency applications in production do not normally display browser graphic interfaces. However, it may be useful to edit the value of this option for debugging purposes. This parameter can only be configured when Internet Explorer is being used as browser.

Figure 10 shows the administration tool page where to configure these parameters.

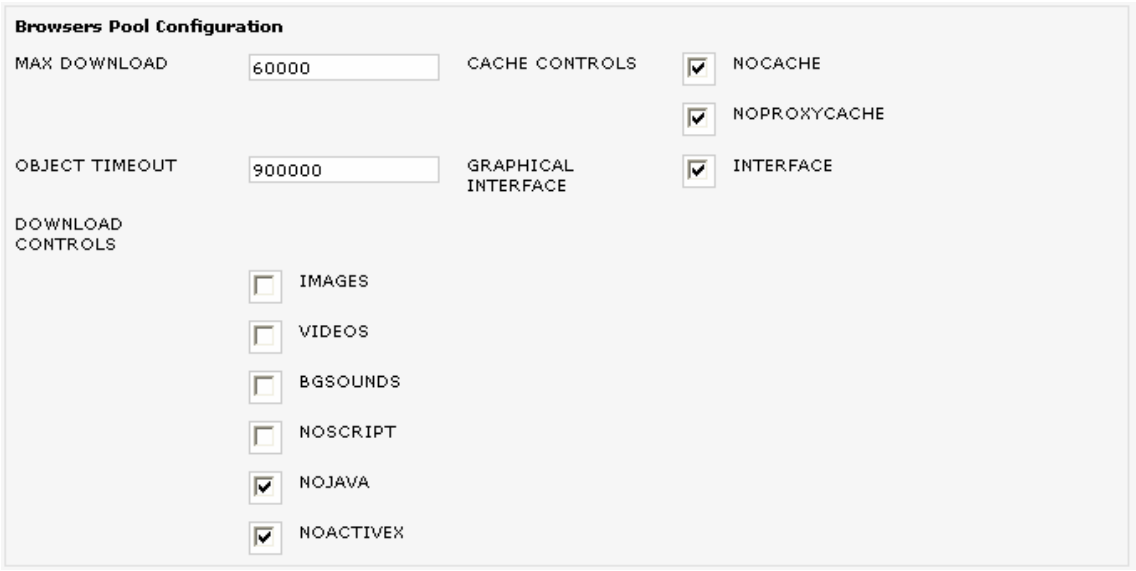


Figure 10 Browser behaviour

5.2.3 Proxy with authentication

If the Internet is accessed through a proxy with authentication, the following parameters must be given a value:

- PROXY_LOGIN: user login in the proxy.

- PROXY_PASSWORD: user password in the proxy.

- PROXY_DOMAIN: (Windows 2000): Windows domain.

Figure 11 shows the administration tool page where to configure these parameters.

Figure 11 Proxy with Authentication

NOTE: the proxy server parameters must be correctly defined in IE/Firefox if this option is used. If the browser is not correctly configured to browser through the proxy server, the ITPilot server will ignore this command.

5.2.4 HTML conversion configuration

This section shows how to configure the conversion tools from Microsoft Word and PDF to HTML so that the content of those resources can be extracted by ITPilot:

- PDF To HTML converter: conversion tool type used to transform the PDF resource into HTML
    - Acrobat HTML: uses the HTML conversion tool from the Adobe Acrobat Professional software (it is required that this product be installed).
    - Acrobat Text: uses the plain text conversion tool from the Adobe Acrobat Professional software, from which ITPilot generates an HTML file (it is required that this product is installed).
    - PDF Box: uses the PDFBox library [PDFBOX] to generate the HTML page.
- Conversion Server port: port where the conversion Server will be listening from.
- Open Office Lib Directory: path where the OpenOffice class library resides.
- Acrobat Prof. Plugins Directory: path where the Acrobat Professional plugins reside.
    - In this case, besides updating the directory in the administration tool, the plugin `DDEPdfToHtml.api`, which resides in the `<DENODO_HOME>/dll/itpilot` directory, must be copied to the `Acrobat/plug_ins` directory, wherever Adobe Acrobat is installed.
- Open Office Lib Directory: directory where the Open Office class library can be found.

5.2.5 Firefox Browser Configuration

This section shows how to configure Firefox to be used in the ITPilot execution environment.

- Firefox Home directory: Firefox installation base path.
    - In this case, besides updating the directory in the administration tool, the plugin `<DENODO_HOME>/setup/itpilot/dll/iebrowser/denodo-`

`runtime.xpi` must be installed by executing the `firefox -install-global-extension denodo-runtime.xpi` command from that same directory.

- Firefox does not provide a plugin uninstaller, therefore if required, it will have to be deleted manually as a directory in the firefox installation (usually, `\extensions\{800f0371-e961-44b9-97a6-2d9d8b7147b8}`).

5.2.6 Pool size and policy for reusing browsers

The parameters of this group are:

- MAX_POOLSIZE: Maximum number of browsers in the pool.

- MIN_POOLSIZE: This parameter is only taken into account when the browser reuse strategy is PoolAssignmentStrategy (see section 5.2.6.1). In this case, the parameter defines the minimum number of browsers. When no browser is found that can be optimally reused, because no part of the sequence to execute matches part of the one previously executed by any browser, the system willl create a new browser if the number of browsers in the pool is lesser than MIN_POOLSIZE. If the number of browsers is greater than MIN_POOLSIZE, then one of the existing ones that are in inactive state would be reused, even if no part of the previously executed sequence can be reused. If all browsers are attending other requests at that moment, a new browser would be create while the total number of browsers in the pool does not exceed MAX_POOLSIZE. In any other case, the request would be queued.

- REUSABLE_BROWSERS. Indicates if the pool browsers can be reused to deal with more than one request. Enabling browser reusability increases the efficiency of most applications; however, it may not be suitable in some cases, where dealing with a previous request changes the browser response to subsequent requests (for example, through the use of cookies).

- ASSIGNMENT_STRATEGY. Allows the assignment strategy to be used by the browser pool to be specified. The PoolAssignmentStrategy strategy attempts to assign a browser to each request the status of which allows the number of navigation steps required to deal with a request to be minimized. Otherwise, the SimplePoolAssignmentStrategy strategy assigns any free browser to each request. If reuse is deactivated (REUSABLE_BROWSERS=false), then the ASSIGNMENT_STRATEGY value is ignored. The next section (5.2.6.1) explains the implications of this parameter in more detail.

- MAX BROWSER TTL. Maximum Time to Live of a browser. If a browser is active more than the specified time, it will be removed and a new one will be created with the same page loaded as the former browser. This is useful because, due to known problems in some versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer, when using this type of browser, performance may degrade if the browser has been open too much time.

Figure 12 shows the administration tool page where to configure these parameters.

Figure 12 Size and Reuse Policy

5.2.6.1 Browser Reuse Policies

It often occurs that navigation sequences executed by a specific "wrapper" share a series of initial common steps; for example, imagine that a wrapper has been created to automate the search process in a specific Web source. The source requires an authentication process that involves the introduction of a user name and a password. In our example, let us imagine that the wrapper uses the same login/password pair for all source accesses.

Using Denodo ITPilot to create this "wrapper" (for more information see [GENER]) an initial navigation sequence would be created that would execute the following steps:

1. Connect to the source home page.
2. Complete the authentication form with the login/password and press the "Submit" or "Enter" button to authenticate.
3. Once authenticated, click on the link that accesses the search page.
4. Complete the search form with the required query.
5. The server returns a page with the query results.

The first three steps are common to all queries made to the wrapper. The difference between one query and the next only arises in step four, when the search form is completed according to the specific query to be made at each moment in time.

It would be nice to save time on these first three steps in each query: ideally, when a new query is received, one browser is already authenticated and situated in the search page of the source to which the new request could be assigned. The browser searches immediately (step 4) and returns the results (step 5), thus avoiding time loss in steps 1-3.

Denodo ITPilot supports this "intelligent" reuse of browsers through the combined use of the following mechanisms:

- "Back" navigation sequences. A *back navigation sequence* is responsible for returning a browser to a state in which it can be reused in future requests to the same wrapper. When the wrapper in our example has made a query to the source, the browser used to execute the navigation sequence stays in the query results page (step 5). For the browser to be used for a new wrapper query it must return to the search page (step 4). The sequence responsible for achieving this is the aforementioned back sequence. A wrapper can obtain a back sequence in two ways:
    - Explicitly: the wrapper creator can specify a back navigation sequence for a wrapper in the Search tab in the "Back Sequence" option in the sequence loading area of the specifications generator (see [GENER]).
    - Implicitly: if the STATE assignment strategy has been activated in the browser pool (ASSIGNMENT_STRATEGY= PoolAssignmentStrategy, see next point) and a wrapper does not have an explicitly defined back sequence, then Denodo ITPilot will attempt to obtain a suitable back sequence for the wrapper depending on its previous executions. Normally Denodo ITPilot requires at least two wrapper executions before being able to determine, whether a back sequence that is appropriate to the wrapper exists.

- Browser pool assignment strategy PoolAssignmentStrategy. If this browser assignment strategy is activated, then, when the pool receives a request to execute a specific navigation sequence, it then searches amongst the active browsers to see, if any is free that is already in one of the intermediate pages of the sequence, thus avoiding having to repeat it in its entirety. Continuing with our example, if the pool receives a request to execute a navigation sequence to search our source and a browser is already situated in the source search page (probably due to the fact that this browser was used for a previous request with the same wrapper and, subsequently, the wrapper back sequence was executed on it), then execution of the new sequence to said browser is assigned, which will then only follow steps 4 and 5 of same, thus avoiding the cost of steps 1-3.

As mentioned in the preceding section (0), it is not always advisable to reuse browsers (REUSABLE BROWSERS options checked). It can occur that dealing with a previous request changes the browser response to subsequent requests (for example, through the use of cookies), which makes its reuse inadvisable. The typical case is when an attempt is made to access a source in which another browser is authenticated; often, when navigating to the home page the entry form is not requested again (login/password), whereby the sequence will fail, as it cannot find it.

However, using the PoolAssignmentStrategy strategy sometimes it is possible to reuse browsers in this scenario, if all accesses to the source share the same login/password pair, as this strategy prevents the browser from trying to execute the authentication steps again, as it considers them part of the initial common steps.

If there are cookie sessions in the source and a different login/password pair is used for each access, then REUSABLE BROWSERS must be unchecked.

When it is possible to reuse a browser from a previous query, it is good to do so, even if the sequence executes from the beginning, because you save having to create a new browser for each query (if the pool load is high, this is very noticeable).

5.2.7 Initializing the pool

The browser pool can be configured to automatically initialize a certain number of browsers with a specific navigation sequence. This functionality is useful, when the navigation sequences to be executed by application share a series of initial steps (e.g. establishing a session through an authentication process) with which we want to save time when executing requests. Using this functionality and the PoolAssignmentStrategy assignment policy it is possible to improve the response times of the system in these cases.

For each required navigation sequence two parameters must be specified:

- POSITION. NSEQL program that implements the navigation sequence (e.g. “navigate,http://www.denodo.com,1;”)
- INITIAL_BROWSERS. Number of browsers we want the pool to initialize with this navigation sequence.

If no navigation sequence is specified in this section, the pool will not automatically start up any browser, when it initializes; instead it does so as requests are received.

Figure 13 shows the administration tool page where to configure these parameters.

Figure 13 Pool Initialization

5.2.8 Executing and stopping the Browser Pool

The browser pool can be started and stopped from the Denodo Platform Control Center. Besides the "Start/Stop" button in the browser pool configuration window in the administration tool allows the browser pool to be started up or stopped, whenever it is located in the same machine in which said tool is executed.

It is also possible to start up or stop the pool using command line. The following scripts are available for this in the path `DENODO_HOME/bin`:

- `browserpool_startup`. Starts the browser pool.
- `browserpool_shutdown`. Stops the remote pool and all the browsers contained in it.

It is important to remember that in order for changes to the pool configuration to take effect the pool has to be stopped and restarted.

5.3 CONFIGURATION OF THE WRAPPER SERVER

The wrapper server configuration window (see Figure 14) allows the administrator to control all the configuration parameters of the stated server, as well as monitor and execute different wrappers that are stored. The configurable elements of this window are detailed below.

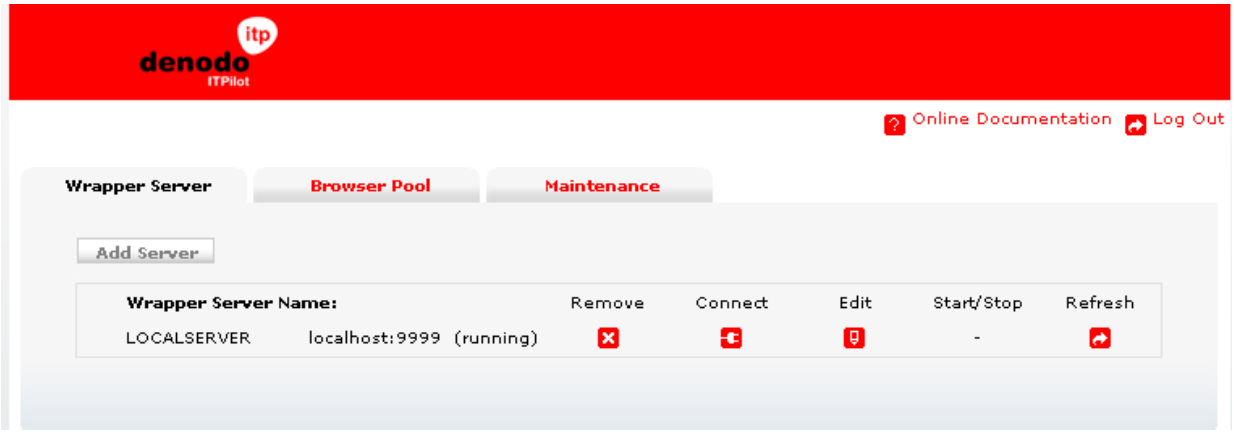


Figure 14 Wrapper Server Configuration Window

5.3.1 Access to Wrapper Server

As can be seen in Figure 14, this area shows the group of wrapper servers available at this moment in time, as well as the possibility of adding new ones. When a new server is added and as configurable data of each one of the listed servers, the domain and the port where it is listening can be selected (remember that if this resides in the same machine as the administration server, the Web tool allows it to start up, if it is not raised; otherwise, it should be started manually following the instructions in section 5.1).

After the edition of the wrapper server, it is necessary to connect to it in order to perform the rest of the actions, by pressing the button of the desired wrapper server. A window is shown where the user must insert its login and password to connect the wrapper server ("admin/admin" in case ITPilot is the only Denodo product installed). It is possible for the system to remember these data during the session by pressing the "Remember this session" checkbox.

A new page will be shown like the one in Figure 15. In section **Selected Database:** one must choose which database the wrapper server must use. In case of having installed only ITPilot, the database does not have to be selected, and the wrapper list will be directly shown. By default, a list is shown with those wrappers stored in the "ITPilot" database.

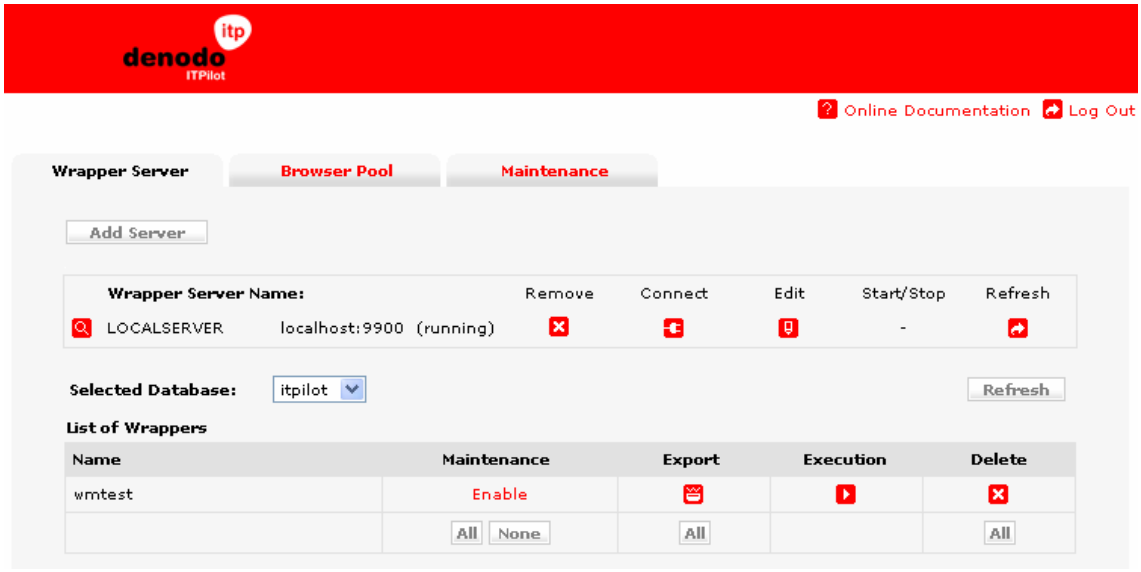


Figure 15 Wrapper Connection

5.3.2 List of Wrappers

Once the system has connected to the wrapper server, the Web tool displays the list of wrappers contained in this server. The data displayed for each of these is as follows:

- Name: wrapper name.
- Maintenance: selection option that indicates, whether the wrapper selected will be maintained automatically or not. Clicking on the link the value is changed for that particular wrapper. The buttons All and None are used to indicate whether all wrappers will be automatically maintained or no one will.
    - ITPilot informs if a wrapper can be maintained or not, from the administration tool. The icon points out that the source can not be maintained by ITPilot. Nevertheless, the user can still configure the system so that the source is still monitorized by ITPilot so that, if it changes, the user is informed by means of an electronic mail (see section 5.4).
- Export: by clicking on the button, a new web page is shown from where the wrapper specification can be exported to the file specified by the user.
- Execution: by clicking on the button, and as will be seen later, a query execution on the selected wrapper is prepared.
- Delete: pressing the button, the wrapper is eliminated from the server.

5.3.2.1 Wrapper Execution

The administration tool allows queries to be made to the wrappers through the "Execution" option mentioned earlier.

Figure 16 displays the Execution window. The different source query fields can be completed; whether or not it is an

obligatory attribute is indicated in each (the search fields belonging to mandatory attributes must be completed). In this page, one can also select which of the wrapper output fields are to be visualized in the result table.

By clicking on the "Execute" button the administration tool communicates with the wrapper server and invokes the required query for the specific wrapper; this is communicated to the data source. The results, properly structured, are shown in the execution window result list.

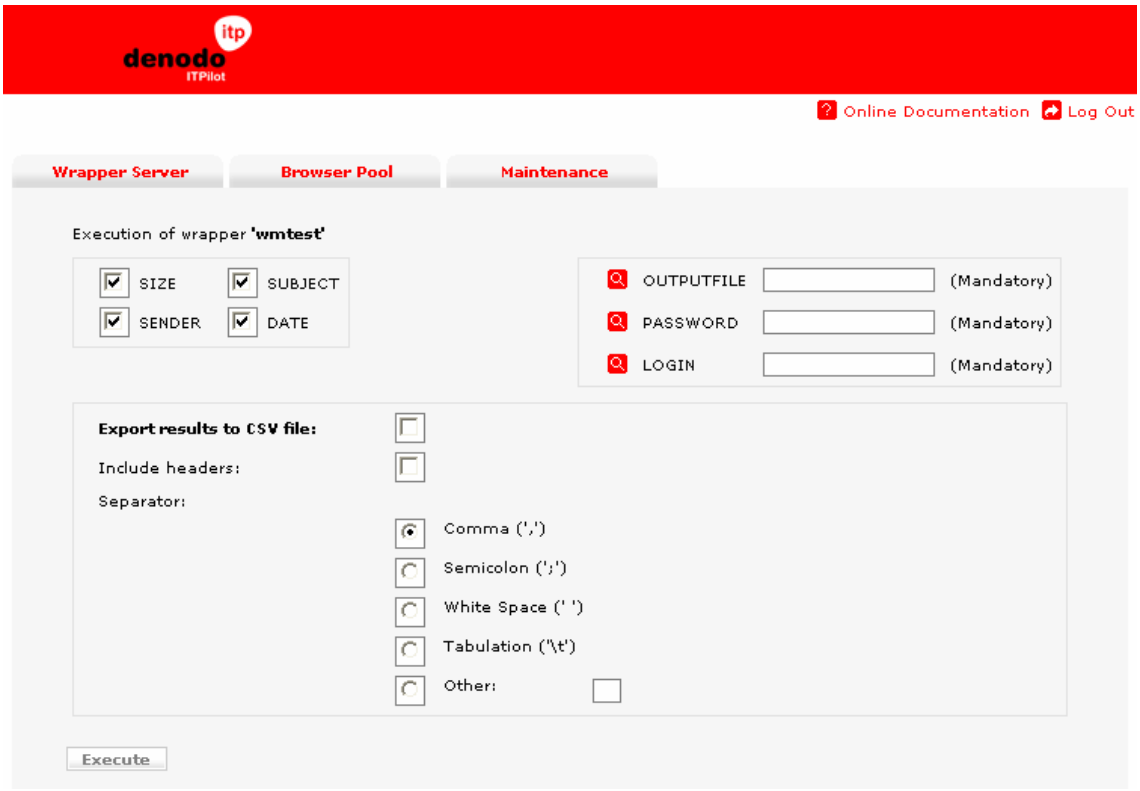


Figure 16 Wrapper Execution Page

5.3.2.2 Exporting results as a CSV-formatted file

Before pressing the Execute button, the output format of the results can be configured so that they are returned as a CSV (Comma-Separated Value)-type file (where ITPilot allows the definition of the separation character). After execution, the user will have the choice to save the generated file whenever it is desired.

The selection field "Include Headers" allows to point out whether the CSV file will treat the names of the fields obtained by ITPilot as headers or not.

5.3.3 Selecting location of the associated browser pool

When a wrapper is executed, if this uses the component "iebrowser" as an access method, it may request an instance from the pool. In the administration tool window its location can be indicated by using the name used in the "Browser Pools" tab to identify each one of the pools created (see Figure 17).

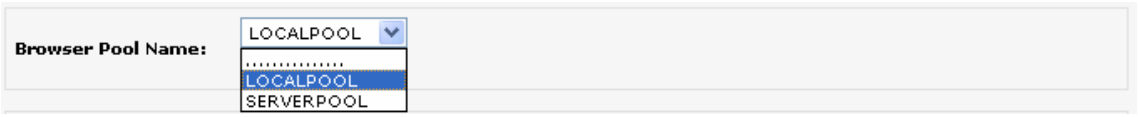


Figure 17 Pool Browser Localization

5.3.4 Port Assignment

In this section the following parameters can be configured:

- Application Port: port through which the wrapper server listens and waits for requests.
- Shutdown Port: port through which the server listens and waits for the Shutdown signal.
- Auxiliary Port: used for communications between the browser pool and the wrapper server.

5.3.5 Password change

The button "Change password" lets the user change the access password of the wrapper server which the ser is currently connected to.

5.3.6 Loading new wrappers from VQL files

Although wrappers are normally exported from the specifications generation tool to the wrapper server, VQL files containing the definition of a wrapper can also be loaded. This is useful when the specification has been produced entirely manually. To do so, click on the "Load VQL File" button once the full path accessing the VQL file has been loaded, before clicking on the "Browse…" button and then selecting the required VQL file. The wrapper will appear in the list of database wrappers from which it has been loaded.

5.3.7 Creating a Web Service

The wrappers saved in the execution server can be invoked in two different ways. Firstly, the native ITPilot Java API can be used to access the wrappers, obtain their data structure and run queries on them from a Java application. Another option is to show these wrappers through Web Services. A description of the use of both options can be found in the ITPilot Developer's Guide [DESAR]. In the case of Web Services, they are created from the Web administration tool.

This section describes the Web Service to be generated based on an example included in the ITPilot distribution. Therefore, the wrapper on which the Web service is to be generated must be loaded. To do so, select the "webmail.vql" file in the ITPilot installation path in "samples/itpilot/itp-clients/scripts/", click on "Browse..." and then on "Load VQL" (see Figure 18). The wrapper will appear in the list of wrappers, as shown in Figure 19.

Figure 18 Loading Wrappers Using VQL Files

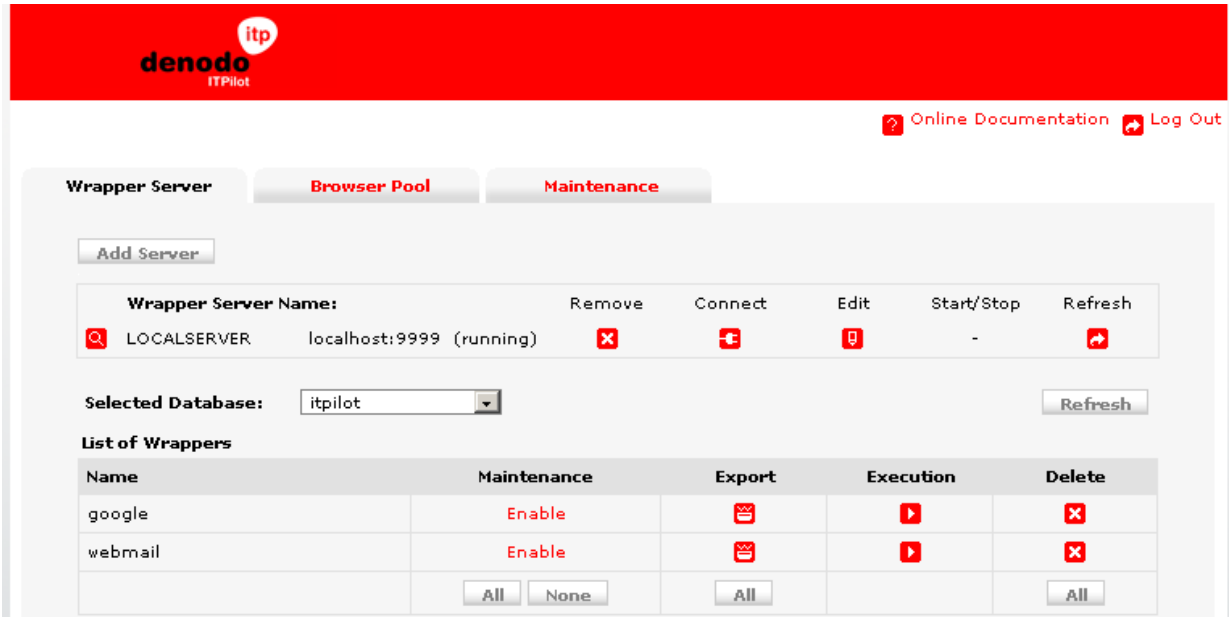


Figure 19 List of Wrappers with Loaded "Webmail"

You can then generate the Web service by clicking on the "Create Web Service" button on the execution server tab, after which a page will appear as shown in Figure 20 from where the Web Service to be generated is described:

- Web Service Name: name to be given to this service. For example, "webmailws".
- Wrapper Service URL: this is the execution server URL saving the wrapper to be accessed through the Web Service: "//localhost:9999/itpilot", where "localhost:9999" is the domain and port where the run server resides and "itpilot" is the database where the wrapper is loaded.
- Login/Password: login and password to access ITPilot. In this case and by default, "admin/admin".
- Query Timeout: maximum waiting time for a query result (left blank to take the default value).
- ChunkTimeout: maximum waiting time between two consecutive results (also left blank).
- ChunkSize: chunk size for each operation (also left blank).
- Web Service Style: Web Service style to generate (RPC or DOCUMENT). Some Web Service consuming applications may require one specific style.

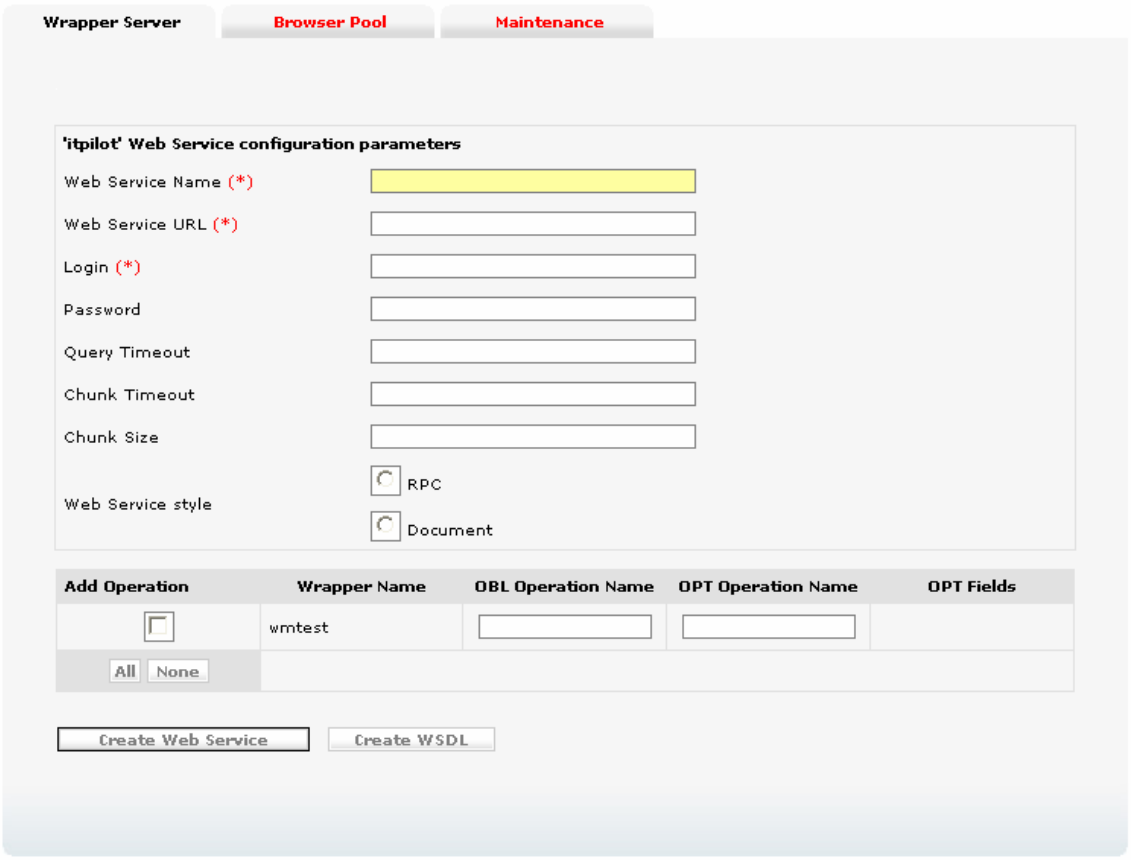


Figure 20 Web Service Export Page

Once the data describing access to the server have been configured, the next step involves defining the Web service operations. ITPilot allows three operations to be generated per wrapper. One contains all the compulsory parameters (those marked as searchable and compulsory attributes in the specification, see [GENER]. Where there are no compulsory parameters, the query would be run without parameters); other one contains any searchable and optional attributes selected in the "OPT FIELDS" column. In this example, there are no optional parameters and, therefore, only one operation will be created, known as "getMails", by writing this name in the text field of the "OBL Operation Name" column corresponding to the "webmail" wrapper. Mark the "Add Operation" option to inform the administration server. Lastly, the third operation contains all mandatory and optional attributes.

ITPilot allows to generate the Web Service as a .war file, plus the WSDL file. Pressing the "Create Web Service" and "Create WSDL" buttons, the user will be able to locally store those files.

Where required, this action can also be tested using the sample programs to be found in the ITPilot installation path in the directory samples/itpilot/itpilot-clients. The samples/itpilot/itpilot-clients/README file should be read.

Besides, when the Web Service operations have been exported, there are some parameters that can be used to configure the connection pool. The `web.xml` file, that can be found in the path `WEB-INF/` of the exported web service (either inside of the .war file generated by ITPilot, or from the directory where the Web Service has been deployed) has three parameters used to configure the connection pool:

1. `poolEnabled`: this parameter is used to enable or disable the connection pool. The possible values are "`true`" or "`false`".

```
<env-entry>
  <env-entry-name>poolEnabled</env-entry-name>
  <env-entry-value>false</env-entry-value>
  <env-entry-type>java.lang.String</env-entry-type>
</env-entry>
```

2. `poolInitSize` defines the initial size of the connections pool.

```
<env-entry>
  <env-entry-name>poolInitSize</env-entry-name>
  <env-entry-value>0</env-entry-value>
  <env-entry-type>java.lang.String</env-entry-type>
</env-entry>
```

3. `poolMaxActive` defines the maximum number of active connections in the pool; when the number of connections exceeds this parameter value, new requests will be queued until a free connection is established.

```
<env-entry>
  <env-entry-name>poolMaxActive</env-entry-name>
  <env-entry-value>30</env-entry-value>
  <env-entry-type>java.lang.String</env-entry-type>
</env-entry>
```

Clicking on the "Save Changes" button allows the system to store all the changes. In each tab there is a "Save Changes" button. For the new configuration to work out, the server must be relaunched.

5.4 CONFIGURING THE MAINTENANCE SERVER

Denodo ITPilot offers a component for automatic maintenance of wrappers. The main idea on which this component is based is the collection of results of valid queries to a specific wrapper, whereby when a change is detected in the source, these examples, properly tagged, are used to generate new examples that automatically start a wrapper regeneration process.

This component is deployed in a maintenance server, whose configuration process through the Web administration tool is detailed in this section.

5.4.1 Access to the Maintenance Server

As can be seen in Figure 21, this area displays the group of maintenance servers that are available at the moment, together with the possibility of adding new ones. Normally only one would be started, but if the size or quantity of sources so requires, this option is always available. When a new server is added and as configurable data of each of the listed servers, the domain and the port, where it is listening, can be selected (remember that if this resides in the same machine as the administration server, the Web tool allows this to start if it is not raised; otherwise, it should be started manually following the instructions in section 5.1).

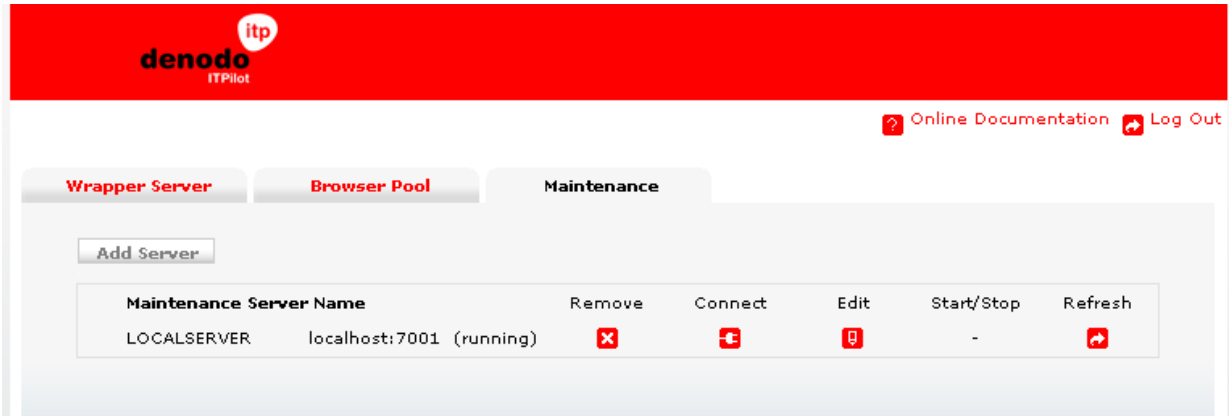


Figure 21 Maintenance Administration Main Page

The fields to be completed are as follows:

- Name: server identifier name.
- Host: address where it is found.
- Port: server listening port.
- Local path: optional, to indicate that the server is local; by adding the local path, where the application is, the user will be able to start up and stop the maintenance server from the graphic administration tool.

5.4.2 Server Configuration Data

Once the system has connected to the maintenance server (either by clicking the tab or editing the access data, as in the previous section), the Web tool displays the server configuration data. The data displayed in each of these is as follows:

5.4.2.1 Database parameters

- Provider: database provider (by default: `derby`). The possible values are `derby`, `mysql`, `postgresql`, `oracle`.
- JDBC URL: URL access to the Database for the JDBC driver (by default: `jdbc:derby:maintenance`).
- User/Password: user and access password (by default: `maintenance`/`maintenance`).
- JDBC driver: JDBC driver to be used (by default: `org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedDriver`). If the driver is not distributed in the Denodo Platform, it must be placed in the `DENODO_HOME/extensions/thirdparty/lib` directory or its path must be added to the `DENODO_EXTERNAL_CLASSPATH` environment variable so Denodo can find it.
- Pool size: maximum number of connections the pool will allow (by default: 5).
- Test query: test query executed on the DBMS. The connection pool, before assigning any of the free connections in the queue, will check to verify if the connection is valid or not (by default: `SELECT * FROM ping_table`).

Figure 22 shows these configurable parameters in the maintenance server tab:

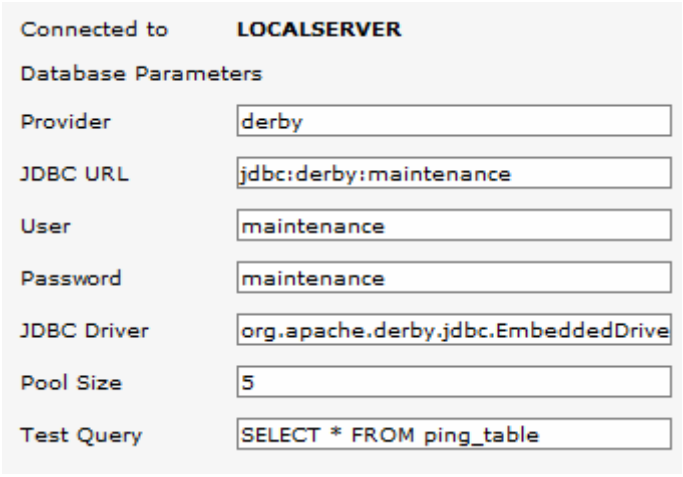


Figure 22 Maintenance database Parameters

5.4.2.2 E-mail notification parameters

These parameters will be used to notify via e-mail those changes detected in the sources:

- SMTP Server: name of the mail server
- From: e-mail address from which the notification is emitted.
- To: e-mail address to which the notification is sent.
- Subject: e-mail subject.

Figure 23 shows these configurable parameters in the maintenance server tab:

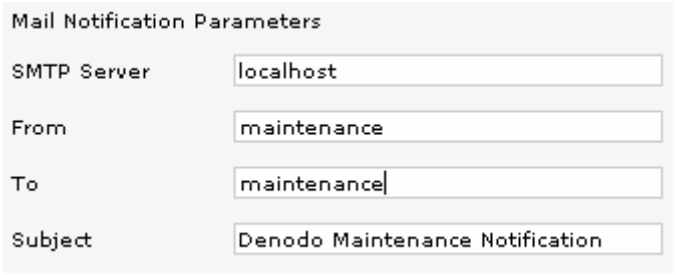


Figure 23 Wrapper Change Notification Parameters

5.4.2.3 Port Assignment Parameters

- Application Port: port used by the maintenance server to communicate with the wrapper server.
- Shutdown Port: port used by the server to wait for the Shutdown signal in order to finish its execution if received.
- Auxiliary Port: communication port between the maintenance server and its clients.

Figure 24 shows these configurable parameters.

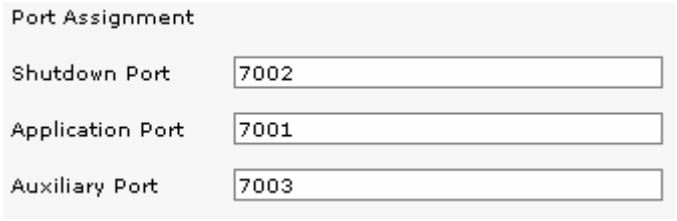


Figure 24 Port Assignment Parameters

5.4.2.4 Edition of Verification Rules

The ITPilot automatic maintenance system requires the generation of a set of rules to check which wrappers have changed. The administrator can create as many rules as desired, and they can affect a single wrapper or the whole set.

Rules are composed by entries, each of which is a check of the wrapper or wrappers. When all of the entries are successfully checked, that rule is activated.

The activation of any of the rules of a wrapper is enough to consider that the wrapper has changed.

Figure 25 shows an example in which a couple of rules have been defined; the first one is composed by a set of three entries, and the second rule by a single one. Remember that every entry must be verified for the rule to be considered valid, therefore validating the rule and proceeding to start the automatic maintenance.

Rules may contain the tests that are specified in the following paragraphs. Each test will return a percentage value (where 100% means the total accomplishment of the checking performed in that test):

- *ZeroResults*: checks whether the source returns any result or not. The intuition behind this test is that if a significant number of queries do not return any results, a possible reason is a malfunctioning of the current wrapper. This test will return "0" if there are no results, and, on the contrary, "100".
- *Compatibility*: checks the compatibility between the results and the query. E.g. if "**title=java**" is searched, then the returned results should contain the word "java" in the "**title**" field of the extracted tuples. The opposite would mean that the current wrapper might not be correctly extracting the data from that field, and thus it might be necessary to regenerate it. The percentage value is calculated proportionally to the number of tuples which verify the compatibility test with regard to the total ones.
- *Consistency*: checks whether the results match the regular expressions defined in the wrapper metadata (see [GENER]). The intuition behind this test is similar to the previous test: if the results do not verify the pointed out regular expressions, it is probable that the current wrapper is not correctly performing the extraction process, and thus, it must be regenerated. The percentage value is calculated proportionally to the number of tuples which verify the regular expressions with regard to the total ones.
- *Invariability*: checks that a certain result percentage of the results of some query is maintained when that same query is executed some time later. The intuition behind this test is that, in some sources, very abrupt changes in the extracted results for a same query alongside time, might indicate a malfunctioning of the current wrapper. The percentage value is calculated proportionally to the number of tuples which are kept since last query executions with regard to the total ones.
- *Pagination*: checks that in every intermediate result page returned by the wrapper (all but the last one), the number of returned tuples is the same. If any intermediate page does have fewer results than others, this could mean that the wrapper is omitting some relevant results (take into account that web sources usually paginate their results in intervals with a fixed number of results for each one). The returned percentage value is calculated as a function of the deviation of the obtained number of tuples with regard to the expected number of tuples. This expected number of tuples is calculated by supposing that each intermediate page returns the maximum number of results obtained for some of the pages.

- *ResultsNumber*: checks that the number of tuples obtained in successive executions of a same query alongside time is similar. The intuition behind this test is that, in some sources, very abrupt changes in the number of extracted results for a same query could indicate a malfunctioning of the current wrapper. The percentage value is calculated proportionally to the deviation of the number of tuples returned by the query with regard to the average of the last executions of that query.

The verification rule editor allows the configuration of each entry in the following manner:

- **Test**: test to perform (Invariability, Pagination, etc.)
- **Amount**: number of executions of the wrapper that this test must carry out for this entry to be activated. This quantity must be taken contextually to the execution interval which will be taken into account, as configured in "Interval".
- **Interval**: wrapper executions which are taken into account in this test. The value "0" indicates the last execution performed, "1" is the one before the last, and so on.
- **Values**: each test execution returns an integer value between "0" and "100", closer to "0" when the results are worse with regard to the performed test. This parameter determines the range of values which would activate the test.

Let us now consider the example of Figure 25. In the first rule, their entries mean the following:

- First entry: it uses the test "ResultsNumber". It will get activated when the returned percentage value by any query is below 50% in at least one (amount=1) of the last ten executions, except for the last one (interval= 1-10).
- Second entry: it will be activated when the result for the ResultsNumber test is 0 in the last execution of any query.
- Third entry: it will get activated when the result for the Pagination test is 0 in the last execution of any query.

Rule for all wrappers
Test: resultsnumber amount: 1 interval: 1 - 10 values: 50 - 0 Edit Delete
Test: resultsnumber amount: 1 interval: 0 - 0 values: 0 - 0 Edit Delete
Test: pagination amount: 1 interval: 0 - 0 values: 0 - 0 Edit Delete
Add Item Edit Delete
Rule for all wrappers
Test: resultsnumber amount: 1 interval: 0 - 0 values: 0 - 0 Edit Delete
Add Item Edit Delete

Figure 25 Edition of Verification Rules

5.4.3 Selecting location for the associated browser pool

During wrapper maintenance the server requires that the "iebrowser" component be used as an access method, whereby a browser pool should be used. Its location can be indicated in the administration tool window using the name used in the "Browser Pools" tab to identify each of the pools created (see Figure 26).

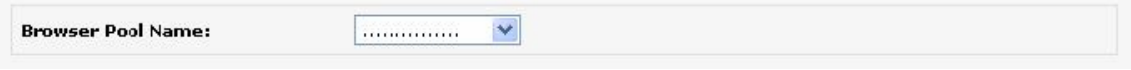


Figure 26 Locating the browser pool

5.4.4 Selecting location of wrapper server

Likewise, the maintenance server needs to access the wrapper server, where the wrappers in execution are stored, so that it can detect changes and regenerate them automatically. In the list "Wrapper Server Name" you can select the required wrapper server from all those that have been created in the "Wrapper Server" tab (see Figure 27).

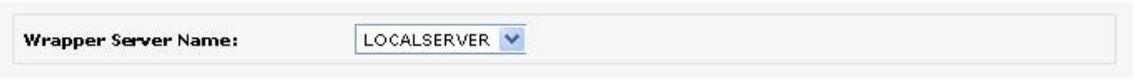


Figure 27 Locating the Wrapper Server

Clicking on the "Save Changes" button allows you to store all the changes made. In each tab there is a "Save Changes" button, which saves the configuration, i.e. it sends the new configuration to the corresponding server for it to be stored on disk. For the new configuration to take effect the corresponding server must be relaunched.

5.4.5 Capabilities and limitations of the Maintenance Server

The ITPilot maintenance server includes advanced functionalities for automatically maintaining web wrappers when the target web sources change. When a wrapper is maintainable, ITPilot will be able to regenerate the wrapper automatically in a **high percentage of cases**. Nevertheless, not all wrappers are maintainable. This document briefly describes the requirements a wrapper must verify in order to be maintainable.

5.4.5.1 Query Wrapper Model

The automatic maintenance support is restricted to wrappers following what we call the "Query Wrapper" model. The workflows of the wrappers according to such model verify some structural patterns:

1. The wrapper starts with a navigation sequence which navigates to a certain page containing some data to be extracted (usually, this initial sequence involves filling some web query form using some input parameters of the wrapper). For instance, an initial sequence can navigate to the query form of an Internet bookshop, fill the *title* and *author* fields and submit the query. In ITPilot this step is accomplished using a SEQUENCE component.
2. The data records contained in the page reached by the former sequence are extracted. For instance, in our example, the books present in the page obtained as response of submitting the form are extracted. In ITPilot this step is accomplished using an EXTRACTOR component.
3. The page containing the extracted data records may contain outbound links to navigate to other pages containing the following "result intervals". These new pages can contain links to still more results. For instance, in our example, each page may contain 25 books verifying the query and a 'Next' link allows accessing the following interval. In ITPilot this step is accomplished using a NEXT_INTERVAL_ITERATOR component.
4. The pages containing data records may contain outbound links to access "detail" pages for each record. The info in that detail pages may need to be extracted. In our example, we may have a "More info" link associated to each book allowing to extract additional information about each book. In ITPilot, navigation to detail pages is usually accomplished using a RECORD_SEQUENCE component.
5. Finally, for each data record extracted, some post-processing operations may be needed. For instance, in our example, an arithmetic expression could be used to compute the final price of each book from the extracted attributes 'price' and 'special discount'. Post-processing operations are usually performed in ITPilot using components such as CONDITION, EXPRESSION or RECORD_CONSTRUCTOR.

The only mandatory steps are (1) and (2). The other steps may be present or not.

The ITPilot wrapper generation tool includes a button which allows to automatically check if a wrapper verifies the restrictions imposed by the query wrapper model. This does not imply that the wrapper can be successfully generated. The following section describes some of the existing additional constraints.

5.4.5.2 Additional Constraints

If a wrapper is maintainable, it will be successfully regenerated in a high percentage of cases. Nevertheless, in some cases the regeneration process may fail. These are some of the main cases when the regeneration will not be successful:

- If any of the new navigation sequences after the change in the source, require launching pop-up windows using Javascript, the wrapper will not be regenerated. If the pop-ups that need to be used are launched using the target attribute of an anchor, then they are supported.
- The component used in ITPilot to extract structured data records from a HTML page is called EXTRACTOR. One of the options of the EXTRACTOR component allows establishing a FROM clause to limit the area of the page where data records will be searched for. If any of the new EXTRACTOR components after the change in the source requires this clause, the wrapper will not be successfully regenerated.
- If the new navigation sequence required to access detail pages requires filling a form, then detail sequences will not be regenerated.
- The EXTRACTOR component internally uses elements called *tagsets* for data extraction programs. Although it is rare, after the change, the source may require different *tagsets* from the ones previously used. In that case, the regeneration process will fail.
- If the updated source shows web dialogs, the regeneration process will not be successful.

6 ANNEX A: DEPRECATED FEATURES

6.1 ACTIVEX CONTROL FOR AUTOMATIC BROWSING SEQUENCE RUNNING IN CLIENT BROWSERS

ITPilot includes an ActiveX control that enables a Web server to provoke the automatic running of any browsing sequences in a client browser, provided that this browser has been configured to permit this type of action. An example of using this function is a Web automation process such as automatic authentication in a Web application ("autologin"). This is carried out using an ActiveX control installed in the local machine from where a specific browsing action is to be run. This function is extremely useful when some type of Web automation involving automatic browsing is required.

The operation is as follows: the SeqExeAX.cab control is found in the activex/itpilot/ path in the ITPilot distribution installation directory. This control can either be saved in a Web server to be accessed via http or, if the control is already recorded in the local system, it can be accessed through the Windows register via its CLSID. Once this action is complete, Web sites can be created that enable automatic browsing through the addition of the following elements to the HTML code:

```
<object
      CLASSID="CLSID:<CLSID of component SeqExeAX
      CODEBASE="http://<access          path          to          control
>/SeqExeAX.cab#version=<SeqExeAX component version">
<param
      name="Sequence"
      value="NSEQL browse sequence">
```

The CLSID and SeqExeAX component version can be found in the SeqExeAX.inf file in the SeqExeAX.cab component (this can be opened from any unzip tool on the market as if it were a zipped file). The browse sequence is specified in NSEQL language, explained in detail in [NSEQL].

A Microsoft Internet Explorer browser can be launched with the Web server that contains the .cab control running, and the site containing the aforementioned elements can be loaded.

NOTE: It is important to note that the browser must be configured to enable the running of ActiveX controls, which is often done by customizing the security tab in Tools->Internet Options or by selecting the "Low Level" security option in the required Web content area (e.g. "Local Intranet" if it is a local site or "Internet" if the site being run in the sequence is accessible over the Internet).

If the browser is opened with the aforementioned site, it can be seen how the browser automatically runs the browse sequence described in the "value" attribute of the "param" element.

The feature is currently deprecated in ITPilot.

REFERENCES

[BEA] BEA Systems Application Server. http://www.bea.com

[DENINST] Denodo Platform 4.1 Installation Guide. Denodo Technologies, 2008.

[DESAR] Denodo ITPilot Developer Guide. Denodo Technologies, 2008.

[DEXTL] DEXTL Manual. Denodo Technologies, 2008.

[GENER] ITPilot Generator Environment Guide. Denodo Technologies, 2008.

[FRFOX] Mozilla Firefox Browser. http://www.firefox.com

[IE] Microsoft Internet Explorer. http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/

[ISO639] Language codes ISO-639 (http://www.ics.uci.edu/pub/ietf/http/related/iso639.txt)

[J2SE] Java 2 Standard Edition. http://java.sun.com/j2se/

[LIN] Linux Fedora Core 3 Distribution, http://www.fedora.org

[LOG4J] The Log4j Project. Apache Software Foundation. http://logging.apache.org/log4j/docs/

[MYSQL] MySQL Open Source Database. http://www.mysql.com

[NSEQL] NSEQL Manual. Denodo Technologies, 2008.

[ORA] Oracle 9. http://www.oracle.com

[PDFBOX] PDF document management Java Library, PDFBox. http://www.pdfbox.org/

[POST] PostgreSQL Open Source Database. http://postgresql.org

[SUN] Sun Microsystems. http://java.sun.com

[TOM] Jakarta Tomcat 4.x.x servlet and JSP container, http://jakarta.apache.org/tomcat

[WIND] Microsoft Windows Operating Systems, http://www.microsoft.com